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The LION and the BEASTS; An ALLEGORICAL Essay.

A LION, the noblest of many that graced his native Forest, had long held Dominion over the other Animals: For tho' they all considered themselves as his Rivals, they neither of them possessed his Strength or his Fortitude; and by their Want of these, they seemed marked out for his Inferiors. Nor could any Distinction paid to him, in consequence, be deemed a Debatement of those who offered it, since to be next to him in Power argued considerable Merit. —Accordingly, for some Ages the King of the Forests was undisturbed in his Right of Pre-eminence: A Right, all but his Enemies allow him to have used with Tenderness and Moderation.

At length, however, a ravenous Herd, chiefly Foxes I believe, in his own Dominions, spread several Reports injurious both to the Reputation and Popularity of the Lion; in particular, that his Constitution was infirm, his Strength much impaired; and, in fine, that from the altered State of both Mind and Body, it was obvious he could not long survive the many Diseases under which he laboured. These Reports began to be credited by those who were interested in them; and to this, and other Encouragement given by some of his unworthy Subjects to their common Enemies, he attributed their unusual Insolence.

As he was one Day, after much Fatigue, reclining in a shady recess, a number of those Animals who had conspired his Ruin, advanced to the Skirt of the Forest, in order to obtain a Sight of him, or, if possible, to seize him by Surprise.—As they found he had taken no Measures to prevent their Approach, they were confirm'd in their Belief of the Tales of their Friends the Foxes; and this Thought inspiring them with fresh Hopes, they came somewhat nearer than they would otherwise have dared to venture.

The first that advanced was the well-known Cock of Gaul, a Bird of great Beauty, but more remarkable for a treacherous Disposition. He fluttered his Wings, and took many Circuits about—but nevertheless kept at due Distance, having, it is said, often felt the Weight of the Lion's Paw: Upon retiring to his Party, he shook his Crest, and crow'd very loud.

Close to the watchful COCK, appeared a large ASS, of so very serious an Aspect, he might have been taken for a Spaniard: But notwithstanding his grave Look, that seemed to promise great Penetration, it was said he was so near-sighted, he could scarcely see the Length of his Nose.—He gave a very feeble Bray of Desiance, and disappeared.

Next to these, came a RUSSIAN BEAR of prodigious Size. She looked one of the most formidable Enemies the Lion could encounter. Her Form bespoke enduring Hardiness, and her Aspect uncommon Ferocity.—It was remarked she did not possess the utmost Agility, it being a short Time since she was taken from a State perfectly savage.

There followed, at a convenient Distance, a monstrous overgrown WATER-RAT, generated, it was said, among the muddy Bogs of Holland. This Reptile seemed not quite so forward as some of the others; but was notwithstanding employed in carrying Provisions to them, and in nibbling at the Lion, as often as he could find Opportunities.

A SWEDISH WOLF (which being nearly of the same Species with the Fox, is supposed to possess his Cunning with more Fierceness) kept also in the Rear, ready to assist his worthy Colleagues, the BEAR, &c.

There was also in the Herd a little HORSE, of the Danish Breed; who seemed at first to have some Compunction at offending his old Friend the Lion: However he was dragged on by the rest, who had none of them the least Sense of Gratitude or Honour.

When they came within a certain Distance of the Lion's Den, they halted by Consent, and called a Council of War; at which they gave their different Opinions as to the best Manner of DESTROYING him.—The COCK was for pecking out his Eyes—the ASS for trampling upon him—the BEAR for HUGGING him to Death—the WOLF for fastening upon him BEHIND—and the RAT for gnawing at his Sineus.—The HORSE, being the most generous Animal among them, deferred giving his final Opinion—till he should see the others engaged.

However, in the Course of their March, their vapouring Noise, particularly that of the COCK, reached the Ear of the Lion—and he stood before the Conspirators with dauntless Majesty, shook his shaggy Mane in Token of Desiance, and raising his Voice—they fled, confounded at the tremendous Roar!

EDIN. Aug. 25.

EDIN. GAZETTE.

AUGUR.

From the London Papers, Aug. 22.

Warsaw, Aug. 2. If one may judge by appearances, the approaching diet will be a very stormy one, as two parties are already declared, one of which is composed of powerful Magnates, who are determined that Assembly shall be confederated, which the other opposes. In the mean time it is imagined that the Russian troops will keep all quiet.

Poland, Aug. 3. It is imagined the affair of Mr Tyzenhausen, Grand Treasurer of Lithuania, will now be difficult to settle, as that nobleman, upon his return into the said Grand Duchy, not only prevented the publication of the King's Universal of his arrival at Grodno, but published one against the King, Count Rzewuski, and several other noblemen, in which he says he owes nothing to the King, and that the manufactures established at Grodno belongs to him, and not to his Majesty, and were supported with his property. It is said he wanted to send off his papers and best effects to a foreign country, but the Russians hindered him.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12. On the 8th of this month our squadron of eight ships of the line, and three frigates, under the command of Vice-Admiral Schindel, sailed for the North Sea, and passed the Sound without coming to anchor.

Hague, Aug. 17. Messrs. Jean, Texier, and Co. merchants, of Amsterdam, presented a memorial to the States General on the 9th of this month, setting forth "that the arbitrary conduct of the Court of Great-Britain, in stopping the vessels of this Republic, even though not laden with contraband goods, was a great hindrance to trade in general, and particularly prejudicial to them, as they could not execute the commissions of their foreign correspondents by sea with any safety; that they were therefore determined to send their commissions of hemp, copper, &c. for which they had orders from France by the way of Brabant, until such time as the naval force of this Republic was upon a proper footing effectually to protect the trade; that they only required further of their High Mightinesses that they would exempt those merchandize which they expected soon to receive from Peterburgh and Hamburg, from the duties of coming in, going out, and transit, as they meant immediately to ship the said merchandize for France, by the way of Brabant."

A vast number of people are gone to Scheveningen to see some cast cannon, upon a new construction, tried, which, loaded according to the plan of Mr May, a captain in the navy of this Republic, will have a greater effect, and consume less powder, than those now in use.

London.

When the packet left Lisbon, which was on the 3d inst. the following prizes were then in port; they have been taken by Commodore Johnstone's squadron, and two English privateers, which cruise on that station, between the 1st of April, and the 3d of August.

La Havanario	Joze de Mello, master
N. S. Conceicao	De La Peres
The Eulalia	Gomez
Vrow Maria Aleta	Jan Forkuyt
David	Johan Bel
Henriade	Frs. C. Michell
Peter and Jacob	Jan Peiters
Viyhead	Gd. Gallie
Middrehooven	Jan Kirsjes
Aufora	S. Roofcall
Vrow Elizabeth	Geo. Aubine
Reisende Jacot	Fred. en Theil
Endraight	Jokes
Zeehoof	Tiebbe Rinkes
Juffrow Claffina	Barant Jantz Clain
Buitewerff	Rittes Raytes
Flor do Mar	Luiz Logier
Le Artois frigate	Capt. Fabri
Perola frigate	
Arlequin	Jean Bartholo
Guerrier de Marseilles	A. Brown
Bourdeaux Poit	B. Mairth

By letters from Bourdeaux in the last mail, we have the pleasing intelligence, that the numerous bankruptcies at that place are entirely confined to the French houses, none of the Irish factory being any way concerned therein. The same letters mention, that three privateers of 36 guns each are fitting out there to cruise in the West Indies.

Upwards of fifteen hundred sick men were landed at Portsmouth on Saturday last from the grand fleet.

Many people having been surprised that seldom any of his Majesty's children are sick; on the contrary, all of them being remarkably healthy, the following short account will develop the mystery:—By their Majesties express command, they all get up early; have bread and milk, or milk pottage for breakfast; walk in the gardens, when not at their studies; and dine on broths, foddalls, seldom being allowed to eat any butchers meat; their solids being chiefly chickens, and such like. They drink no other liquor than whey, milk, and water, or they are sometimes indulged with a glass of weak negus. Their supper is somewhat similar to their breakfast. They must take a deal of exercise, and go to bed early. In this manner, till within these two years, the two eldest Princes lived; and, although the Princes Royal is a little indulged of late, yet her diet and exercise is still particularly regulated by their Majesties.

The Admiral and Captains of the Russian squadron, which lie off Deal, were entertained in a superb manner on Friday last at the house of Mr North, eldest son of Lord North. This may serve to demonstrate the views of Ministry; so far from intending to obstruct the Russian fleet in their passage down the Channel, they shew them every mark of friendship and respect; and they will proceed to their destination, and supply the enemy with their naval stores, without which they would be unable to persist in their struggle with this country, unquestioned by the polite Ministers of the day.—Lond. Packet.

We can assure our readers, that the sickness which raged on board the fleet was the principal reason of Admiral Geary's coming into port. This sickness was owing to the many raw hands on board the ships, their crews being composed, in a great degree, of men totally unaccustomed to the sea, and who consequently were not able to bear so long a cruise. There is also great reason to apprehend that the enemy do not mean to make the Channel the seat of the war in the present campaign. Ibid.

The conduct of the Secretaries of State will, it is said, be a subject of enquiry on the meeting of Parliament. There never was known in the memory of men now living, so much mercenary peddling business transacted, as there has been lately. The price of passports alone has been advanced an hundred per cent. and the most exorbitant impositions of every kind have been practised with an assurance that cannot easily be conceived. Ibid.

The public may expect to hear of a very formidable coalition in a short time, and which, if it should be accomplished, will form one of the most vigorous administrations that ever this country was blest with. This is the junction of the Bedford party, with those of Rockingham and Shelburne. The contempt with which the Bedford party treat the Ministerial faction, increases upon every occurrence. They receive new ground of conviction from every quarter of the world, of their indolence and inability; and having long ago declared, "that no man of honour could act with them;" they have determined at last to leave them, and join their whole force with the present Opposition at the ensuing general election. The leaders of these parties are now at Bath together, and have the most intimate and friendly intercourse. Ibid.

A private letter from Halifax says, "That though General Clinton has taken Charlestown, yet till he has got a reinforcement of troops, they cannot bring the whole colony under subjection, as the disaffected have collected a considerable army together, assisted by some troops from North Carolina; so that they are now much superior to the British forces. Ibid.

The day before the vessel sailed from Halifax, advice was received from New York, that General Clinton had failed in his expedition up the North River, and was returned back, a number of his men having died through the intense heat of the weather, and the fatigue of long marches; also that 12,000 American troops were encamped, and strongly intrenched within 10 miles of New York. Ibid.

A conspiracy of a very dangerous and alarming tendency was happily discovered, and frustrated on Wednesday morning last. The prisoners confined in New Prison, Clerkenwell, and Tothill-fields Bridewell, a great number of them being confined for capital offences, had, by means of go-betweens, formed a plan for seizing the gaolers and their assistants, and, in case of resistance, to effect their escape by the murder of all who should oppose them. Mr Smith, governor of Tothill-fields Bridewell, having been providentially informed of the design, and resolutely armed himself and assistants with blunderbusses, &c. the sight of which struck such a damp on the spirit of the prisoners, as to make them relinquish their horrid designs. The principal felons concerned in the above shocking conspiracy were, Bailey, Davis, and Marris, alias Yankey, a Jew, for housebreaking; Wilkins, for a footpad robbery; Ogle for highway robbery, and one Burrows, a noted utterer of counterfeit silver; all of whom are now heavily laden with irons, and a proper guard set over them. What renders this attempt more surprising is, all the prisoners in both goals, as well women as men, had not only come into the above shocking measure, but had so concerted matters, that they were to effect their design on the Wednesday night at one and the same hour. The plan was also happily frustrated at New-prison.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Aug. 3.

"We have received afflicting accounts from Austrian Moldavia, that the locusts which appeared in autumn last in the district of Herza, in that province, having then deposited their eggs, they now appear in a thousand times greater number than last year, and are two inches long; they are divided into three formidable armies, the first extends seven leagues in length, and nine in breadth, from Herza to Potuwan; the second extends from Roma to the Danube, which is about eight leagues; and the third from Jassy to Bessarabia: They have destroyed all the grass, fruit, and even leaves of the forest trees, but have not yet touched the vines or the wheat; they are as yet too young to fly; and if, when they rise, the wind sets towards Austrian Moldavia, that fine country will be ruined."

JAMES HALDANE, Vintner, returns his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, for favours hitherto experienced; and humbly acquaints them, That he has removed from the Boar's Head Tavern on the Shore, to that commodious tavern called the GOLF-HOUSE, situated on the Links of Leith; where he will study to merit the countenance of the Public, by accommodating them with what they please to order of the best quality, and by shewing every attention in his power.

N. B. A neat NEW POST CHAISE, with able horses, and a careful driver, to hire to any part of Great Britain; on the shortest notice.

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER, Edinburgh, have just now imported,

St Peterburgh Clean Hemp,	Soap Tallow, and Russia Sope,
Ditto Hemp Codelia,	Dantzic Pearl and Weed Ashes,
Twelve-head Flax,	Norway Sheep Tar, and
Old Sable Iron, all sizes,	Orkney Butter;

Which they are selling off, at their Warehouse, Leith, on the most reasonable terms; and samples of the goods are to be seen at their Warehouse in the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh;—where also may be had, a great variety of RUSSIAN LINENS; SHEETINGS, RUBBERS, TOWELING, &c.

Commission punctually answered.

TO RUN THROUGH IN TWO DAYS, The Edinburgh and Newcastle Diligence,

By BERWICK.

SETS out every morning at seven o'clock, from Duncan Macfarlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance;—carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	1. 14 0
And from York to London,	1. 10 0

Passengers take up on the road to pay 1d. per mile.—To be allowed 14 lb. luggage, and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle, 2d. per lib.

The proprietors will not be accountable for any thing above the value of 5l. Sterling, unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

N. B. The Glasgow Fly sets off at 8 o'clock in the morning as usual. Neat Post Chaise, and Saddle Horses, on the shortest notice.



Boston, May 4. The Marquis de la Fayette left this place on Tuesday last, honourably accompanied out of town, and with renewed marks of respect paid to him. He intends, it is said, to tarry a day or two at headquarters with General Washington, from whence he will proceed to Congress.

From the London Papers, Aug. 24.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth by the Grantham packet-boat, after a passage of seven weeks.

From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, June 10. On Friday the ship Hope, having on board the corps of Royal Battalions, and loaded with stores and provisions for the use of his Majesty's forces in the province of Nicaragua, sailed under the protection of his Majesty's sloop Victor, for the port of St Juan.

Kingston, June 17. On Sunday the sloop Mary, Capt. Cairncross, arrived from Port St Juan, in 17 days, with dispatches from General Kemble and Col. Polton, to his Excellency the Governor; the heavy and uninterrupted rains which have fallen since the departure of the Ulysses, have prevented his Majesty's forces from attempting any further operations; and the want of crafts has greatly impeded the progress of the last reinforcement to the castle. The officers and soldiers have, for the same reason, been also deprived of those accommodations which their situation rendered absolutely necessary. Numbers have been seized with intermitting fevers during the influence of the rains; but such is the salubrity of the air, that a day or two of sunshine has always put them on their legs: Our loss since their first arrival, by sickness and battle, does not exceed thirty, amongst whom, with great regret, we number Capt. Harte, of the Loyal Irish, a most amiable and deserving officer.

Extract of a letter from Port St Juan to a gentleman at Jamaica, May 18.

"I have been confined these ten days with an intermitting fever, during which time, and for some days before, it has rained incessantly; a great number were in my situation, but I have the satisfaction to inform you that a plentiful use of the bark, and two days fair weather, has sent our complaints a packing. The disorders we have been hitherto subject to are by no means fatal; I am clearly of opinion the troops would have suffered more in Jamaica under the same circumstances. By deserters we learn, that the Spaniards are assembling their forces and making preparations for our reception, but we have nothing to apprehend from any efforts they can make; numbers indeed we have to encounter, not force or discipline. To-morrow Adjutant-General Dalrymple sets off with the Loyal Irish, who in general keep their health, to destroy a work which the enemy are throwing up to impede our passage to the Lake; we discovered their design by turf, empty baskets, &c. frequently floating down the river, and it is since confirmed by deserter. There is another fort within the Lake which we must reduce, but it is less tenable than this castle. We have certain information that a very rich mine is worked at Grenada, and that there are never less than 50,000 dollars in the royal treasury in that city; but we have reason to imagine they will remove the money to Leon, where we shall of course go in quest of it; we suffer from accidental circumstances, no doubt, many inconveniences, but the rich reward is within our ken, and we shall not despise trifles.

"The prisoners taken at the Look-out, in the Castle, and on the lake, will sail in a day or two for your island in the Mosarch. The Hinchingbroke has suffered a good deal from sickness, and is going on a short cruise for the recovery of her people.

"Amongst the prisoners taken by Lieutenant Maclean, are two Indian pilots; they are natives of Oimelepe, a considerable island in the Lake, about 30 miles from Grenada, inhabited by 1000 Indians, with not one white person amongst them but a good father to take care of their souls, and a tax-gatherer to receive their unwilling tribute; they say their people will receive the English with open arms, and give all their assistance in their power to defeat their oppressors, for whose humanity and rapacity they bear them the most full and determined hatred.

"We hope the Battalions are on their way, for they are much wanted. The defection of the Indians, who were extremely useful in that service, was owing to their being refused the prisoners of colour, whom they wanted to make slaves of. These people were free, consequently could not be given up for such a purpose without violating the laws of justice and humanity. It was moreover our interest to conciliate the affections of the natives of the country, on whose assistance and intelligence so much depended, not irritate them by an act of barbarity."

Kingston, June 19. Tuesday the Cork fleet arrived under convoy of His Majesty's ships Diamond of 32 guns, and Pelican of 24.

About 14 of the above being destined for the north side, separated from the rest of the east end, and will be conducted to their respective ports by the Pelican.

From the Windward Islands we learn, that the British fleet under the command of Sir George Brydges Rodney was at Barbadoes, had repaired the damage it sustained in the late action, and was ready for sea. That the Admiral had dispatched nine frigates to look out for the Spanish fleet, of which it was imagined he had received some intelligence, as the signal for the squadron's sailing was displayed the day before the Cork fleet left that island. Off Martinico a Spanish brig had fallen in with them in the night, and in the morning, imagining it was her own fleet, from whom she had parted some time before, hailed the nearest ship, who had the politeness to conduct her to the Commodore, by whom she was soon informed of her mistake, and made a prize of.

An experiment was made at Barbadoes to try the difference of the strength of French and English gunpowder, by discharging a 24 pounder with an equal load of each; the former carried the shot more than 100 yards farther than the latter.

St Jago de la Vega, June 29. The Captain of a Dutch sloop, which arrived on Tuesday from Curacao and Les Cays, reports, that a French squadron is cruising between this island and Hispaniola, in expectation of meeting with the London fleet.

The privateer Fane, which arrived the same day, fell in with the Spanish fleet off Dominica. It consisted of eight sail of the line, three frigates, and 60 transports: She sailed amongst them some hours, brought six to, and would have carried them off, but was observed by a frigate. She at last carried off a frigate, with 193 soldiers on board, 200 stands of arms, and loaded with provisions.

The Cyclops frigate has likewise taken a Spanish transport of 26 guns, with a number of troops on board.

Wednesday evening arrived at Montego Bay the privateer Yorkshire Hunter, Capt. Renwick, and brought in with her the French ship Alexander, a light vessel, having sold her cargo, which consisted of sugar and coffee, at New Providence.

Kingston, July 1. On Tuesday, the brig Ann arrived from Londonderry in eight weeks. The Captain says, it was understood at St Kitt's that the Spanish and French fleets had joined at Martinico, and that the inhabitants of St Christopher's apprehended their force would be directed to the conquest of that island.

Richard Boland, master of a vessel in the employ of Messrs Thomson and Campbell, and John Veriar Harroway, midshipman of his Majesty's frigate Resource, having been prisoners in Hispaniola, made their escape from Port-au-Prince in an open boat, and landed at Port Morant, where they made oath before a magistrate, that it was reported there that four ships of the line and six frigates were cruising off Cape Tiburon to intercept our London fleet; that there was a fleet of merchant ships at the Cape ready to depart for France, and only waited the return of the squadron to be cleared of danger; that another fleet was nearly ready at Port-au-Prince, but the time of sailing was undetermined; that there was an embargo on all foreign vessels at that island, but it was almost expired.

On Saturday a ship arrived from St Lucia, from whence she sailed on Wednesday, and reports, that they saw Admiral Rodney going into Craclet-Bay. That to leeward of Dominica they discovered the Spanish fleet of eight ships of the line, three frigates, and 60 transports, bearing up for Roseau.

Kingston, June 10. A very great cenotaph of marble, highly executed by the celebrated artist Mr Wilton, of the Royal Academy of London, was last week erected on the north side of the communion table, in the church of St Jago de la Vega, to the memory of our late worthy and much respected Governor, Sir Basil Keith, Knt.

It consists of a rich ornamental architectural niche, between two fluted statuary pilasters, with enriched frieze pediment and cornice. Within the niche, which is of the finest dove-coloured marble, is an

emblematical figure of Immortality sounding a trumpet, and holding a wreath over an urn of white marble, and upon which the family arms are embossed. Beneath the urn, are trophies signifying Justice, Policy of Commerce and Government. The height of the pedestal is nearly 15 feet, and the ornamental parts being mostly executed in *alto rilievo*, produce a fine effect. Under the trophies is fixed a plate of black marble, upon which is the following inscription in letters of gold.

Sacred to the Memory of

Sir BASIL KEITH, Knight,

Governor of Jamaica,

Who departed this life on the 15th day of June, 1777.

In the duties of his office he was assiduous,

Wife and impartial in the administration of justice;

A friend to mankind, and a father to the people over whom he presided.

This monument was erected by the Assembly, to transmit to posterity the gratitude of the people of this island, for the happiness they enjoyed under his mild and upright government.

This elegant piece of sculpture was put up by the ingenious Mr Geo. Calvert, of this town, mason.

The following official letter was sent on Tuesday by Mr Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, to the master of Lloyd's Coffee-house:

(C O P Y .)

Admiralty-office, 22d August 1780.

Capt. Mountray, of his Majesty's ship the Ramillies, which sailed from Plymouth on the 29th of last month with the trade bound for the East and West Indies, has, in his letter of the 9th inst. acquainted my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the night before, he unfortunately fell in with a fleet, which proved to be the combined fleets of France and Spain from Cadiz, in lat. 36. 40. N. long. 15. W. from London, and that there is the greatest reason to apprehend that nearly the whole of the convoy were taken. I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you therewith, that all persons interested in the convoy may have the earliest information of this misfortune.

The Lieutenant of the Thetis, who brings this intelligence, relates that the British Queen, and one other ship, name unknown, went in company with the Ramillies and Southampton, when the Thetis parted from them.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

P. STEPHENS.

Fifty-two sail of West Indiamen it is supposed were taken; the British Queen, and Fanny, being the only ships, out of 54, which are known to have got off.

Further Particulars of the unfortunate capture of our outward-bound East and West India fleets.

On the 27th of July, the following ships sailed from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Buffalo, and Inflexible, of 64 guns each, the Ramillies of 74 guns, the Southampton and Thetis frigates, of 32 guns each; viz. Royal George, Foxall; for Madras and Bengal; Mount Stuart, Haldane; for ditto; Ganton, Bayster, for St. Helena and Bencoolen; Gudfrey, Gruber, for Bombay; and Hillsborough, Collett, for Madras and Bengal.

The following were bound for Jamaica, with 600 troops on board, part of the late regiment which was raised for that service, at the bounty of fifteen pounds a man, viz. Clarendon, Addis; Ann-Suffannah, Carr; Morant, Carr; Vigilant, Cheeseman; Trelawney Planter, Herbert; British Queen, Hodge; St. George's Planter, Peacock; John, Warder; Mars, Kentish; Befsey, Miller; Ellis, Holland; Fanny, Daly; and Rodney, Stewards.

The following were bound for the Leeward Islands, viz. Royal Charlotte, Chryslall; Enterprise, Thomson; Pegg, Kingstone; Dantwick, Jones; Baltimore, Glasby; Colham, Oliver; Kitty and Molly, Macarter; Aurora, Mitchell; Molly, Mott; Mary, Thomas; Haughton, an armed ship; Achilles, Brigs; Jenny, Robertson; Friendship, Brindley; Irvin galley, Sampson; Hercules, Wright; Katharine, Murdoch; and Brilliant, Bayman; with twenty-eight others bound to Madeira, New York, Carolina, and some shore-ships for Admiral Rodney.

On the 4th of August, the Buffalo and Inflexible parted with them off Cape Finisterre, all well. On the 7th of August, the combined fleets sailed from Cadiz, consisting in the whole of about forty-sail. On the 8th, late in the evening, seven sail of ships were seen, but not supposing them to be enemies, the Commodore did not alter his course; but in the morning of the 9th, they found themselves in the midst of the combined fleets. The signal was immediately hoisted for the fleet to disperse, but they were so completely surrounded, and it being almost a calm, they were unable to extricate themselves; however, by dint of sailing, the Ramillies and two frigates escaped, together with the British Queen, Hodge, and a vessel called the Fanny.

On board the five East Indiamen which were taken by the combined fleets of the enemy, were a great supply of all kinds of naval stores, except lower masts and yards, for Sir Edward Hughes's squadron in the East Indies. They had on board likewise 80,000 stand of arms, and military stores in abundance, and about 400 recruits. One ship was laden with twelve months store of provision for the island of St. Helena, which must very severely feel the present loss; as the former store-ship (the London) was unfortunately run down by the Russel man of war, and sunk.

On board the West-Indiamen were all kinds of supplies necessary for the islands, and the Houghton store-ship alone carried upwards of three hundred barrels of gunpowder for Antigua.

By the Thetis frigate, we learn, that three 70 gun ships were sent in chase of the Ramillies, and her escape were very much doubted, as they had the whole day before them to come up with her, and she not a remarkable good going vessel.

We are happy to inform the public, that a great part of the assurances had been done on board, and that the India Company never insure; so that the underwriters have not been much great sufferers as was at first mentioned.

The Lady of Brigadier General Campbell, and her sister Miss Ramfay, were on board the British Queen, one of the two merchant ships which escaped from the midst of the combined fleets of France and Spain, on the 9th of this month, and prosecuted their voyage under convoy of the Ramillies and Southampton men of war. Capt. Hodge, the commander of the British Queen, is said to have shewn great skill and firmness of mind upon this occasion.

As a counterbalance to the late bad news, a correspondent assures us, that eight sail of homeward-bound East-Indiamen are safe arrived in Ireland.

It is calculated that 4350 persons will be made prisoners in the ships taken by the French and Spaniards bound to the East and West Indies; which calculation is made out as follows: five East-Indiamen crews 100 each, passengers 500, and soldiers on board them about 400; fifty sail of merchantmen at 25 seamen each, and 300 passengers; besides these, there were three battalions on board the fleet, consisting of about 600 each.

The first accounts of what ships belonging to the East and West-India fleets escaped, will probably be received from Madeira; the fleets were to have touched at that island, and then separated, as their courses would be different ones; consequently those which got away will go immediately for Madeira, in hopes of finding the men of war there appointed for their convoy, and take the benefit of them.

A letter from Jamaica, by the mail which arrived yesterday says, that till the arrival there of the fleet of victuallers, they were in the greatest want of all sorts of provisions.

The Spaniards (says a correspondent) have certainly been very fortunate in falling in with our convoy, the produce of which may console them a little for the misfortune that Rodney heaped upon them at two successive blows. It is, however, impossible for them to repair, by any capture they make of merchantmen, the loss they sustained, when five of their line of battle ships fell into our hands. Merchantmen will produce money; but money cannot make seamen, build men of war in a month, nor recover those ships which at present make a very considerable reinforcement to the British navy.

The Grantham packet, Captain Bull, sailed from Jamaica the 3d of July. On the 20th, in lat. 35. 0. N. and long. 64. 0. W. the fell in with, and took a small vessel from Guadalupe to Newbury in New England, which sailed from Guadalupe in company with a fleet of 200 sail, bound to France. The Captain of this vessel told Captain Bull, that a few days before he was taken, he fell in with 35 sail of men of war, 12 of which were Spanish, which, he was informed, were going against Jamaica. On the 31st of July, the packet saw a fleet of ships in the North-west quarter, which he supposed to be the homeward-bound Leeward Island fleet.

The Industry, Philips, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Bantrey; she sailed about the middle of July, at which time there was no account of the arrival of Commodore Wallingham with the fleet under his convoy, but it was reported that the Spanish fleet were sailed for the Spanish settlements, supposed for the Havannah.

There are letters received from the Leeward Islands, which are said to contain the interesting intelligence of the safe arrival of Commodore Wallingham's squadron, which had joined the fleet under the command of Sir George Brydges Rodney, who were all left well on the 13th of July last. They further contain an account of the Spanish fleet having separated from that of Mons. de Guichen, and sailed to their settlements to leeward, being gone in different divisions to Porto Rico, Hispaniola, and Cuba. The English squadron had made several valuable prizes.

Sir Peter Parker's squadron have carried into Jamaica seven French prizes, since his last account of capture.

The homeward-bound West India fleet is expected in the Channel in a very few days, for whose protection, we hear, that Admiral Geary with the grand fleet, has orders to sail immediately to the S. W. to cruise in their track.

The last ship from the Musquito shore brings accounts that the English settlement in that quarter was entirely ruined and broke up. The natives, Indians and blacks, were entire masters of the settlement, all the whites having gone to the island of Rattap, where they were in a miserable situation for want of provisions and necessaries when this last vessel failed.

The last letters from Bombay, which came by way of Holland, mention, that a violent hurricane had happened at the island of Bourbon, and that several of the French ships had been drove on shore and lost, and others drove out to sea; and as no accounts had been received of them, it is supposed they were lost.

A letter from Gibraltar, which came by the last Lisbon mail says, "The Emperor of Morocco and the Algerines are joining their naval force, in order to drive the Spaniards out of the Mediterranean seas, they having lately taken several armed corsairs, and treated the crews very inhumanely, and sent several of their frigates to carry off live cattle from the Barbary coast."

Yesterday some dispatches were received at Lord Hillsborough's office from General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, brought by a ship arrived at Corke, which mention that the communication to that fortress was open; that the garrison was plentifully supplied with fresh provisions from Barbary coast, and were healthy and well when the ship failed from thence.

Last night, a report prevailed at both ends of the town, that Admiral Rodney had fell in with a fleet of French St Domingo men, and taken eleven sail, which he carried into St Lucia.

Yesterday, some dispatches were sent from the Admiralty to Admiral Geary, at Portsmouth, for the grand fleet under his command to put to sea again with the first fair wind, after they have received the fresh supply of stores which they stood in need of.

Should the combined fleet put back with their prizes, or wait the return of the squadron that must necessarily be employed to see them into Cadiz, it will so far retard their voyage, as to give Admiral Geary the opportunity of arriving off Brest before them.

Letters received yesterday from Portsmouth advise, that the sick men belonging to Admiral Geary's fleet recover so fast, that very few of them were left in the hospital at the end of the present week.

The master of a Dutch ship which is put into Plymouth reports, that he fell in with the Russian fleet within seven leagues of Brest, steering for that harbour with a fine gale of wind at S. W.

This day, both Houses of Parliament were further prorogued, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal for that purpose, until Thursday the 28th day of September next; the Lords Commissioners who sat in their robes, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Mansfield (as Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor) and Lord Amber. The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod having received his directions from Lord Mansfield, went to the House of Com-

mons, and brought back with him the Speaker and the three following members; —Whitshed Keene, William Strahan, and John Adams, Esq. John Ley, Esq; Clerk Assistant, attended the summons, with several other living fixtures belonging to that Honourable House.

The Honourable Charles Fox has been dangerously ill at Bath; and, by letters yesterday received from that part, still continues much indisposed.

The Lord Chancellor, who had a relapse, was by the above letters in good health.

All parties, says a correspondent, are agreed that the times are strangely altered with respect to foreign as well as domestic affairs: Under the administration of Pitt, the Russian fleet would not have dared to insult us almost in our own harbours. That great minister would have seized upon their ships without any ceremony, and have made them part with those stores to us which we know are destined for our enemies.

The Quebec fleet, now at Portsmouth, has received orders not to sail till further notice.

Having seen, in a morning-paper, our loss by the capture of the East and West India fleets, estimated at only half a million, I send you the following estimate, which I imagine is much nearer the truth.

5 East India ships, with their stores, valued at 30,000 l. each, L. 150000

Their cargoes, at 50,000 l. each, 250000

Bullion and coin on board, 20000

Private ventures, at 5000 l. each, 25000

47 West India ships and victuallers, valued at 5000 l. each, on an average, 235000

Their cargoes, at 10,000 l. each, 570000

1200 troops, cost 10 l. each, on an average, 12000

Their arms, accoutrements, and clothing, at 7 l. per man, 8400

Money to be paid by our Commissioners, for the maintenance of the prisoners, at 6 d. per day per man, for three months only, reckoning the cartel to take place so soon, viz.

99 Men in each East India man, 495

35 Men in each other ship on an average, 165

2140 Men, at 6 d. each per day, 53 10

— For 91 days, 4873

1200 Troops, prisoners, for the same time, and at the same rate, 2730

Total, L. 1278003

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Aug. 24.

“ Commonore Johnstone sailed from hence on a cruise in the Romney on the 1st instant, having in company with him the Brilliant, Aeolus, Crescent, Ceres, and Tartar frigates; as did also the Hero English privateer.

“ There are five English privateers now lying in this harbour, and twenty-one prizes belonging to the men of war and privateers; they consist of French, Spanish, American, Dutch, &c. and several of them are very rich.”

PRICE of STOCK 8: August 24.

Bank Stock, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
4 per cent. con. —	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Ditto 1751.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1758.	India Stock, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3 per cent. con. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 23 a 25 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dñe.
Long Ann. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 7 s.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ditto 1778, 12 7-16ths a $\frac{1}{2}$.	Ornium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, 7 a 8 s. prem.
South Sea Stock, shut.	

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 24.

“ The stocks this day fell one and a half per cent. in consequence of the loss of the Indiamen.

“ The late calamitous loss of our Indiamen, perhaps the greatest ever felt by Great Britain, has spread a general consternation throughout the city. A gentleman of great influence in the insuring way has lost upwards of 60,000 l. and another, who never before set his hand to a policy, has near 14,000 l. to pay. In short, the whole Change wears a most melancholy aspect; no underwriters are at present to be found; every one is disheartened, and nothing but bankruptcies are talked of.

“ The amount of the loss the East-India Company have sustained, is estimated at 200,000 l.; but the loss itself is nothing, when the difficulty is considered that the Company are put to for other ships to replace those that are captured. The several settlements, to which they were destined, will be put to a thousand inconveniences for the want of those articles that made up their several cargoes; while the loss of nine-and-forty merchantmen, to say nothing of the bullion, troops, and seamen on board, will distress the West India islands beyond all example, for a sufficient number of bottoms to export their produce to Great Britain.

“ The departure of the Russian fleet has given rise to a variety of conjectures. The most probable one, however, is, that the first business they will go upon, will be to convoy the Dutch fleet from the Texel into Brest.

“ Government are under the greatest anxiety for the safety of the fleet that sailed from Cork the 13th instant, nor will the underwriters insure any part of it but upon the most extravagant terms.

“ Every body, in the height of impatience and chagrin, is forming opinions on the capture of our East and West Indiamen. For my part, I think it betrays great negligence. It was naturally to be expected, the enemy would attempt to fall in with these fleets; and, surely, if a good look-out had been given by the convoy, they might have discovered the forty-one sail of the line of battle-ships, as easily as those vessels discovered them, and of course have provided for their safety.

“ The manner in which the above ships are said to have been taken, was certainly very extraordinary, surrounded in a moment by the combined fleet, before they knew of their being near. — Why were not vessels properly stationed to give timely notice of the approach of the enemy? — or was the whole Spanish navy concealed behind some creek, like Mr Bayes's army in Knightbridge?”

Extract of another letter, from London, Aug. 24.

“ The late capture of the large West India fleet, and five East Indiamen, has a good deal alarmed our merchants in general, because it will add so much to the strength and courage of our enemies, and be such an encouragement to their former, that the effect it may have on all the future operations of both France and Spain, is unknown, and therefore to be somewhat dreaded. This alarm has been much increased by our patriotic papers, where our West India islands have been represented as starving for want of provisions; Jamaica taken; the gallant Rodney sheltering himself under the canon of some of our ports in the West Indies; our merchants ruined, and Old England with a ray of hope. In short, our mobs being dispersed, and our city quiet, the printers have got to their old state, and publish just what they please, no matter how much it effects the merchants, the funds, the government of the country; or how much it contributes to the

success of our enemies. On the other hand, it may be said, that the zeal of some friends to Government have made too light of the matter. Taking the medium between the two accounts, I think there may fairly be said to be above two millions lost by this capture; two thirds of which falls among the underwriters, and one third on the East India Company; two classes of traders that have long had a great run of good luck, and consequently can very well bear with the loss now come upon them. But if the accounts which are current to-day, of some ships having left the convoy before the French and Spanish fleets appeared, be true, then the loss will not be so great. And there seems to be some reason to believe some of them escaped; for by this day's mail it appears, that only 28 sail had arrived in Spain. A few posts will, in all probability, set this matter to rights. In the mean time, our merchants are going hard to work, giving new orders to the manufacturers, and every hand will be employed to dispatch the bulinings, and as soon as possible make up for the disappointments the loss of such a quantity of goods at the foreign markets must be.

“ It was this day, reported on the Royal Exchange, that the last India ships expected home this year, will remain in India, and not proceed to England, till their return shall be less hazardous.

“ It appears, from the most respectable information, that the late unfortunate capture of our East and West India ships was an event no way ascribable to any superiority of naval knowledge or policy in our enemies, or of deficiency of conduct in any of the British commanders or captains, but from a mere accident; the combined fleets having been driven out of their intended tract, were on their return to port, when they met with our convoy and fleet, nor can they have the least pretence to bravery in conquering the unarmed; at best, they may be considered as no other than the casual finders of things before they were lost.”

*INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Aug. 24.

The Plato, Captain Winter, the Swift, Captain Cook, and the Middleton, Captain Dalmotte, from Bristol, are safely arrived at Newfoundland, after being chased by two American privateers.

The Tuscan privateer, belonging to Liverpool, is taken by a French privateer of 18 guns and 80 men, off Scilly, and sent to a port in France.

As soon as the account was received of the capture of the East and West Indiamen, a fast sailing cutter was ordered to be dispatched from Portsmouth after the fleet which sailed from Cork the 13th instant, in order to apprise them, but it is apprehended the will not be able to meet with them.

The St Joseph, Havicks, a French ship, loaded with pitch and tar, from Bayonne to Nantz, is taken by the Vulture privateer, belonging to Jersey, and sent into that place.

The Joseph, Captain Way, from Waterford to Newfoundland, was taken 16 days after she sailed, and carried into France. Two of the crew are arrived at Dartmouth in a cartel ship.

The Sally, Captain Patton, from Africa to Jamaica, with 480 slaves, is taken by a French frigate and carried into Martinico.

This day, the Trade from London, under convoy of the Chatham of 50 guns, and the Lizard frigate, arrived safe in Leith Roads.

The Leith armed ship, which had gone north about, to bring up the ships bound from thence to the Baltic, arrived with them all safe this afternoon in Leith Roads; and will soon set sail with the above, and the trade from this port to the Baltic.

People here seem to think every thing lost, from the disaster which has befallen our outward-bound fleets to the East and West Indies. They even imagine that Britain never suffered so great a shock in their merchandize. This, however, is far from being the case. At a time when we were backed by a Dutch squadron, five of our homeward-bound East-Indiamen were captured in one year; we had also eighty merchantmen, under convoy of three ships of the line, taken on our own coasts, and a fatal blow given to the Smyrna fleet. Our flag was, nevertheless, at the close of the war, triumphant; and we have every reason to hope that this will yet be the case, if domestic faction does not put it out of the power of those at the helm of affairs, to employ, with proper spirit, those succours we are still able to put into their hands.

Yesterday morning, some boys on the Calton surprised a hare sitting. It immediately took across the hill, through the Beggar-row, into the park belonging to the Orphan Hospital; and, being closely pursued from thence, run directly into Mr Dunn's stables, under the Bridge, where poor puss was taken and killed.

On Thursday night last, as William Ready, servant to Mr Gordon of Kenmore, was crossing the river Dee in the dark, he missed the ford, and unfortunately perished. His body could not be found till next morning.

A correspondent, who expresses great pleasure at every attempt to improve the police of the city, thinks, in these dark nights, the lighting of the public lamps earlier than is now practised would be found very conducive to it. — He would therefore humbly propose this hint to the Hon. Magistrates; and, if it should be thought too expensive to continue them lighted so long as is customary, that they should be taken down at an earlier period. This, he is persuaded, would be less inconvenient to the inhabitants, as the days are much longer in May than they are at present.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Hawke privateer, dated Greenock, Aug. 25.

“ The Hawke arrived this morning, and brought in with her a small brig belonging to Portsmouth in New England, and bound from Piscataqua to St Martins. Her cargo consists of 36,000 feet of plank, 10,600 staves, and 36,000 shingles, which is of very small value indeed. She was taken on the 14th ult. in lat. 36° 10' N. long. 56° 54' W. and is called the Jolly Tar, William Clark master.

“ The Hawke spoke the homeward-bound Leeward Island fleet on Thursday-was-eight-days, in lat. 49° long. 14° all well. There were about 150 sail of them.

“ The Jolly Tar was ten days out from Boston when taken. De Ternay's fleet was not then arrived. The New Englanders were raising a great many men, and engaging many transport ships.”

From this account it appears, that Ternay was not arrived at Boston the 4th July last.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 21.

“ By a letter from Corke, dated August 16, we learn, that the regulating Captain there had received a letter from Captain M'Brade, of the Bienfaissant, dated Crookhaven, informing him, “ That he had taken the Duc d'Artois, a French ship, and carried her into that place, after a smart action of an hour and ten minutes, in which the French had between 50 and 60 killed and wounded; and that there were three killed and twenty-two wounded on board the Bienfaissant; that he was very much hampered with prisoners, and begged he would send to Capt. Bennet, of the Lenox, at Cove, to desire he would dispatch two tenders for them.

“ We also learn by the above-letter, that the Duc d'Artois is private property, being fitted out by the French King's brother of that name, and mounted when taken only 63 guns; that she was commanded by the son of a Chevalier Clonard, an Irishman, said to be from the county of West-

meath; and that there were brothers on board, tons to the above gentleman. The Frenchman had 300 land soldiers on board, and took the Bienfaissant for no East India man, as her lower ports were shut until she came within pistol shot; and intended to have boarded her, but found it impracticable from the skilful manœuvres of Capt. M'Brade. After she struck, the fleet, which lay by during the engagement, came up to salute the gallant M'Brade, and bustle a Liverpool vessel was overset; however, the fleet towed her into Crookhaven.

“ The non-importation agreement, we hear, will be advertised, until the Committees of Correspondence throughout the kingdom have concurred in the mode of carrying it into execution. The articles which will be prohibited will be refined sugars of every kind.

We are very much obliged to the Gentleman who has been so favour us with the following List of British Ships employed in Greenland trade, with their success:

LONDON SHIPS.		No. Fds.
Neptune,	—	12
General Conway,	—	18
Mentor,	—	24
Friendly Adventure,	—	8
Rising Sun,	—	21
Hero,	—	9
Two Friends,	—	11
Sea Horse,	—	
Duke of York,	—	7
Felicity,	—	1
John,	—	10
Hawk,	—	7
Edward,	—	5
Adventure,	—	6
Favourite,	—	2
Blessing,	—	9
Hectoria,	—	2
Mary Breig,	—	
Betty Hall,	—	
Providence,	—	
Elizabeth,	—	
Lyon,	—	
Young Eagle,	—	10
Betty Waterhouse,	—	6
Mary,	—	

LIVERPOOL SHIPS.

Golden Lion,	—	4
Sea Corm,	—	4
Betty,	—	
Everton,	—	
Triton, lost May the 17th.	—	

WHITBY SHIPS.

Henrietta,	—	9

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To the Painter.

SIR,

INDULGE me with a few strictures on the Yorkshire Resolutions, published by Mr Wyvill, the Chairman of the Committee, and dat Aug. 2, 1780.

Resolution 1st and 2d. Whereas occasion has been taken from the late abominable riots in London, by persons hostile to the just rights and freedom of the people, to defame the Yorkshire and other associations, as calculated to produce similar acts of violence, notwithstanding their declaration to the contrary. Resolved, That the Committee of the said county of York, in behalf of itself and other associated counties, doth hold all suggestions of that kind in contempt, as misrepresentations contrived to intimidate and deter those associated bodies from prosecuting their plan of public reformation.

Observation. A little unfair dealing at setting out, for the occasion was not taken but given; but to let that pass, the world is certainly very wicked, and wicked it must needs be when good men cannot escape scandal; and yet the proverb saith, "There's no smoke but there's some fire." Now, although it may be very true, and we hope it is so, that the Reverend Chairman of the Yorkshire, nor any of the Committee of that or any other associated county, were not consulted on those detestable acts of violence, it may, nevertheless, and I think with great truth, be affirmed, that if there had been no associations there had been no riots; and the associators would do well to bear this in mind, and especially whenever they preach or pray.

Resolution 3d.—Resolved, That this Committee doth confide in the energy of the nation for support of the measures of the respective associations, &c.

Observation.—The word *confide*, I remember, was a favourite term with the saints of the last century, and had a peculiar meaning: And belike it may now signify, that these respective associations, or more properly speaking, the Yorkshire Association, or the Committee thereof, are to give out orders, and set times for the rest of the nation to dance after, as was done in that age of fraud, violence, and hypocrisy. A very honourable employment, no doubt, and very fitting for those who are fit for nothing else.

Resolution 4th.—Resolved, That if, on any future unhappy interruption of the public peace, orders should be given to disarm peaceable subjects, being Protestants, &c. they ought not to be obeyed, &c.

Observation. I must confess I am somewhat at a loss how to treat this tragic-comic resolution: The first part looks serious, as if some further interruption was to be expected; and yet, if this were indeed the case, one would think men of their virtue and public spirit would not keep their intelligence, or even suspicions, to themselves, but, by immediately informing Government, endeavour to prevent it. But, perhaps, their extreme solicitude and concern for the public peace might betray them into this ambiguity of speech; or, as my neighbour Forelight will have it, and I assure you he is a very shrewd fellow, it may be a *holy cheat*, a patriotic device, to introduce that shocking dreadful idea of disarming peaceable subjects; and if so, I could almost forgive the knavery of the intention for the blunder in the execution. But, alack-a-day, Mr Printer, they are not peaceable subjects that we are afraid of. No! no! Those we have most reason to fear are quite of another cast, associators and such like; men that carry two faces; men who indeed cry out for peace and order, but at the same time, and with their utmost strength, labour for confusion.

Resolution 5th.—Resolved, That the interference of the military, at the direction of their commanding officers, can be excused only by the most urgent and evident necessity.

Observation.—They admit, then, that upon urgent and evident necessity, the employing the military at the direction of their officers may be excused, and if so all is well; and God be thanked that it is so, and that the military were employed as they were. If they had not, thousands and thousands of *really good and peaceable subjects* would, at this time, not have had a house to hide their heads in. This resolution therefore might, and in all prudence should have been suppressed, since it so plainly discovers the principles and true spirit of the associating party, and that malice will play a small game rather than not be doing.

Resolution 6th.—Is of the same complexion with the preceding.

Full of spleen, and full of folly,

Both laughable and melancholy.

Resolution 7th.—Resolved, that it is the dearest interest and bounden duty of every subject to maintain the peace of this country, &c. &c.

Observation.—The only observation I shall make upon this resolution is, that if the Committee had not, as we say, been either "drunk or mad," they would never, surely, have signed their own condemnation, by preaching up a doctrine which reprobates every step of their proceedings, and, at "one dead-doing blow," lays the whole body of associators in the dust.

Resolution 8th.—A work of supererogation; for if the preceding resolution was faithfully adhered to this could never come into practice.

Resolution 9th.—Of sending delegates to London the ensuing winter, I am of opinion would furnish a very good scene in that most excellent comedy of the Journey to London, and accordingly recommend it to the Managers of some of the theatres.

Resolution 10th.—Is the last, and least, and best of all the resolutions, and attended by the Chairman, like a beggar by the beadle, when he is passed out of one county to another.

Postscript.—Bless me, Mr. Printer, what's here?—More last dying words of Guy Fawkes and John the Painter?—Even so—another day's work, by this good light.—Adjourning meeting, Aug. 3, 1780.

Resolution, military.—That, as we do not flatter ourselves that the Commission of Accompts, &c. promises the public that redress it wishes for, Mr Burke be desired to present his bill again for limitation of pensions, and suppressing useless and expensive places, and applying the savings to public use.

This is a very pleasant resolution, and by it hangs a tale, which, after Mr Burke's manner, would take up four or five hours in telling; but, in an honest plain way, may be dispatched in as few minutes; for thus it is: A party of the Black-legged Club, not long since, proposed a set for a very large sum, but they would play with no cards but their own, and they would shuffle and deal into the bargain; this, and their great eagerness to play, justly rendered them suspected, and a new pack was called for and brought. Upon this the sharpers, having nothing to expect from fair play, raised several objections, and at last flew off, muttering something as if they thought themselves ill used in being suspected. The Grand Lodge has since taken the affair up, declared their comrades very honest gentlemen, and the only man they can confide in, and finding cards will not answer their purpose, have instructed them to pursue the old game of dice, hoping, by their great skill and dexterity in the use of these to make all their fortunes the ensuing winter. Thus stand matters in the north; which is hereafter to be looked upon as the centre of politics.

Leith Shipping, August 26—28.

Ships,	Belonging to	Masters,	Ports.	Cargo.
Betty and Bell,	Leith,	Allan,	Christian Island, tar and wood.	SAILED,
Jean,	Leith,	Brown,	Glasgow,	goods.
Speedwell,	Leith,	Lumiden,	Glasgow,	goods.
Nelly,	Kirkcaldy,	Bell,	Glasgow,	deals.

GROWING CORNS.

To be SOLD, at COATFIELD, near the Gulf-House, Leith, THE whole GROWING CORNS on that Farm, consisting of Wheat, Barley, and Oats; also, a very fine Field of Potatoes, and a Field of Turnips.

The roup to be on Thursday the 31st August cmt. at eleven o'clock forenoon.

Persons wanting to see the corns before the day of roup, may apply to James Smith, servant at Coatfield.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JOHN KENNEDY Merchant in Perth, are desired immediately to lodge notes of their debts against him, specifying the vouchers, with affidavits thereon, in the hands of Andrew Davidson writer in Perth. And they are to take notice, that if they fail to do so, betwixt and the 29th of September, his estate will be divided among such creditors as lodge their claims and affidavits, agreeable to this notice. — Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Mr JOHN HOPE, late Merchant in Edinburgh, are requested immediately to transmit to William Lockhart, at Mr Walker's, writer to the signet, exact states of the debts due to them by Mr Hope, in order that steps may be taken for the payment thereof.

FARMS in East-Lothian to be LET.

I. THE Farm of BANKHEAD and SOUTHBURN, part of the estate of Leaston, consisting of 279 Scots acres.

II. The MAINS of LEASTON, consisting of 65 Scots acres, and three parts of an acre.

III. Part of the Lands of PLEWLANDHILL, consisting of 105 acres and a half, Scots measure.

Upon the farm of Bankhead and Southburn, there is a very neat and commodious dwelling-house, and excellent steading of offices, lately erected by the proprietor. The whole lands above mentioned are all inclosed and properly subdivided, are in the highest state of cultivation, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and as they lie within five miles of Haddington, three of Salton, and seven of Dalkeith, ready markets for disposing of the produce of the grounds; and that the lands will be set at reasonable rates, it is presumed they will afford a desirable settlement for good tenants.

Application as to the particulars may be made to Isaac Grant writer to the signet—James Purves, overseer at Leaston-house, will show the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

HOUSES and LANDS in and about DUNBAR

TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Lomimer inn-keeper in Dunbar, upon Thurifay the 31st day of August 1780, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to George Wilson merchant in Dunbar, and disposed by him to Trustees for behoof of his creditors.

LOT I. That large TENEMENT of HOUSES and GARDEN, lying on the west side of the burgh of Dunbar.

LOT II. That Park or Inclosure commonly called EAST WARD PARK, consisting of six acres or thereabouts.

LOT III. The Lands called SANDILANDS, consisting of four acres or thereabouts.

The rental of the subjects, with the progress of rents and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Joseph Forrest and Alexander Sawers writers in Dunbar.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th day of November 1780, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife. These lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. sterl. hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cfs-books at 930 l. Scots. They pay no stipend or schoolmaster's salary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black soil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Also, The land of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. These lands, including 9 l. 11 s. 10 d. sterl of feu-duty, and a conversion for 8 holls of oat meal, and 10 holls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156 l. 7 s. 6 d. sterl. They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cfs-books at 723 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable soil, pleasantly situated upon and near to the river Tay, opposite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the present tacks, few of which have above seven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the present rent.

The rental, conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Close, Edinburgh.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island, and Lucea Montague Bay, JAMAICA.

The Ship MARY, ROBERT HUNTER Master, now lying at GREENOCK, will be clear to take on board goods by the 15th current, and will sail by the middle of September.

The Mary mounts 12 guns, twelve and four pounds, and will have men in proportion. She is a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Somerville, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the Master at Greenock.

2d August 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Lands and Estate of SAUCHIE,
CHARTERSHALL, TOUGHGORME, and others, lying in the parish of St Ninians and shire of Stirling, and within three miles of the town of Stirling.

The Barony of Sauchie holds of the Crown, and affords above five freehold qualifications to vote for a member of Parliament. The other lands consist of a subject-superior for payment of a small feu-duty. This estate consists of above 3000 acres, chiefly arable; and, from its vicinity to coal and lime, is capable of very great improvement. There is also great probability of coal and marble in the estate, which may be wrought to advantage.

The present free rent is above 1000 l. per annum, exclusive of a lime-work, which, though yet in its infancy, has, for these several years, yielded of free profit near 200 l. per annum, and is yearly increasing. The greatest part of the leases expire in a few years hence, when a very considerable rise of rent may be expected. For one of the farms now open, is already made, and more expected. There is upon the estate a convenient mansion-house, with excellent offices of every kind, and an exceeding good garden, orchard, and nursery of young planting. There is also an extensive wood contiguous to the house, and several young plantations in a thriving condition.

James Walker writer to the signet will show the writes and progress, and a rental and plan of the estate. The griee at Sauchie will show the lands; and for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat for a private bargain.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of HOLMANS,

(as formerly advertised)

Lying in the parishes of Dalton, Drysdale, Lochnaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dornont, in the parish of Dalton, now sold) to be exposed together, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices after mentioned.

The whole estate will be exposed at 20,000 l.; and if it does not fall in *cumulo*, it will then be divided, and exposed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochnaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cfs-books at 135 merks. The tithes are valued and exhausted; and there is a limestone quarry, lately discovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in the part of the country. To be exposed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Ecclefechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the said ten pound land, lying in the parish of Hoddam, consisting of about 84 acres, and presently let at 17 l. but sublet at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to rise to 40 l. The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, besides the above property-rent, to an annual feu-duty of 4 l. to 5 d. and there is a near prospect of his drawing considerable compositions on at 500 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and Multures of Linmiln, in the parish of Drysdale, consisting of about 340 acres, besides the Common; present rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to rise considerably on the expiry of the current leases. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cfs-books at 265 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook there is a limestone quarry, which (exclusive of the above rent) was let last year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being situated in the middle of the community of Bengal, a field of several thousand acres, lately inclosed and subdivided, except 74 acres of the common, allotted in a proposal to sublet, were offered 20 l.; so, at the expiry of the leases, this will be a very improvable subject. To be exposed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Estate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dornont) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not sold, it will be divided into three parcels, and exposed as follows, viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fishings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 320 l.; to be exposed at 7200 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided; and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and out-houses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is also above 90 acres of wood land, not rentalled; and the woods are very valuable. They sold at last cutting, in 1754, at 915 l. and are now again very thriving, and fit for sale. Since 1754, the woods have been increased by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is exclusive of the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kinkhill, Amigill, Butterwhat, and Part of Mousewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 2111 acres, and paying presently about 273 l.; to be exposed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is marble on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They sold when last cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being since well kept, are now very thriving. There is also detached clumps or parcels of oak and ash, on different parts of the estate, now fit for sale; and a rise of 50 l. or thereabout is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be exposed at 770 l. The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there is also to be sold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following.

1. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearbyhill, called Craig-house Strade and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joseph Richardson, and valued in the cfs-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdholm, lying in the parish of Plewlandash, belonging in property to William Johnston, presently under judicial sale at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cfs-books at 140 merks, and paying 21 l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerseals, belonging in property to James Mounsey, valued in the cfs-books at 96 merks, and paying 24 l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation of the rental.